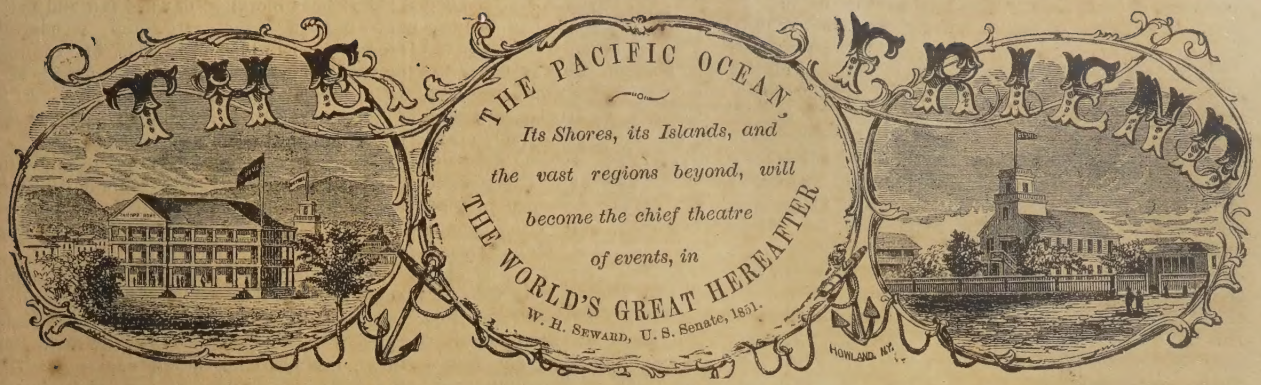

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THE FRIEND.

MARCH 1, 1877.

Evolution.

The frequent allusion to this subject in our pages has called forth the following from one of our correspondents:

"Evolution! The more I hear of it, the more I shrink from it, as from a fearful precipice, down which men are hurling themselves. As I am meeting constantly those who are clinging to a shadow which yields to the touch, my heart aches with pity for them; they stand on waves which are ever sinking beneath them, their hearts are full of shadows where no peaceful light shines. If they could but feel for a moment the warm, brotherly grasp of the "Leader's" hand and His voice whispering "Peace," they would turn forever from this sad, bewildering chaos of human devising "without form and void." I don't blame, only pity, pity.

"While every day I feel that the horizon is growing more and more extended, and I see something of the grand and glorious things that man has wrought and the prophecies of future achievements, still with a more simple child-like trust do I cling to our dear, old faith in One who guides the affairs of this universe by His almighty will and yet who is "Our Father," to whom these glorious snow-crowned Alps are but a footstool, and yet who reaches down to take us poor weak, faulty human beings into the embrace of His tender, pitying love."

"Love is nothing else but goodness put in motion, or applied."

Rev. Mr. Cook's Lectures.—We would acknowledge a continuation of the Reports of these Lectures as published in the Boston Advertiser from J. W. Austin, Esq. Mr. Cook appears to have made a decided impression upon a "Boston audience." He does not hesitate to criticise, sharply, Emerson, Theodore Parker, and all that class of authors whom the Bostonians have been idolizing. In this respect Mr. Cook is a perfect Iconoclast, casting down, knocking aside and attacking the *idols* of Boston. He tells the evolutionists that before life can be *evolved* it must be *involved*, that there cannot be an effect without a cause. It is refreshing to know that a man of Mr. Cook's marked ability boldly throws down the gauntlet and challenges sceptics to the encounter. His Lectures appear to be a good prelude in Boston to the advent of Moody and Sankey. These evangelists are laboring in Boston.

American Relief Fund.—This very useful institution is not in as flourishing circumstances as we could wish and as it ought to be. The report of the Treasurer, A. J. Cartwright, Esq., at the annual meeting held on the 22d inst., shows that the entire receipts for the year were $1163.96, of which $795.75 had been expended in relief, and $7 for expenses, leaving a balance of $361.21 on hand. There are four persons now receiving relief from the fund, to the amount of $19.50 per week in the aggregate. The annual subscription to the fund is only twelve dollars, and it is hoped that American citizens throughout the islands will take this as a personal appeal to them to come up to the help of this worthy charity—the American Relief Fund.—*P. C. A. Feb.* 24.

Index for Twenty-five Years of the Friend.—This valuable accompaniment will be furnished *gratis* to any one who has preserved a file of the Friend, on application to the editor. Persons wishing to supply themselves with a full file of this paper for a quarter of a century, can do so on most reasonable terms—$1.00 per annum, or per volume,—binding extra, price according to style.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD.—No. 2.

Geneva, December 14th, 1876.

The goal is at last attained, and this charming city, towards which I have been looking for so long a time, is reached. Mt. Blanc and the wonderful Alps, and the beautiful lake have welcomed me. I am writing a few words now, the first opportunity since arriving, in hopes that they may reach the January steamer, but still I think it rather doubtful, hence I shall give you a few necessary particulars, reserving the details for another time.

Geneva is the most fascinating of cities. It is most thrilling to feel that you are in the midst of the very scenes where the grand Reformation took place. A thousand channels of historic interest seem opening before me, and the air seems peopled with those who once lived in these quaint old houses that I am constantly passing. I feel as if I wanted to stay here till I had grown into its very life, it has had such a wonderful heroic history.

Much snow has fallen of late on the Alps, and the light is most beautiful as it falls on great snow fields. There is something irresistible about these mountains, I am so glad that I am to live near them for a time, and if my letters are filled with nothing else than these splendid old Alps you must not be surprised.

On the evening of the day on which I wrote you last I left Paris. I had not the slightest difficulty as I can now muster enough French to get along nicely, and every day my vocabulary is increasing. Early next morning I woke with the Jura mountains in sight, and at eleven was in Geneva with the Alps before me. It was worth coming all this long way to receive the welcome dear, kind, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon had in store for me. They have a charming place, Villa Bellamy, looking off to the Alps.

After lunch Mr. B., proposed a ride. The afternoon was lovely, air mild and balmy, while the great snowy mountains loomed up in the distance. We drove to Ferney to see Voltaire's old home, passed through quaint old towns,—saw the Calvin Library, a most interesting place, where are gathered the rarest books on the Reformation. I hope to tell you much of this, as I hope yet to

spend much time there. Here is a famous picture of Calvin. What an intense face! The very ideal of a reformer.

On our return, called at La Chatelaine. It is also called the "Institute Thudichum." It is situated about one mile from the main streets of Geneva, though the city itself comes very near. On all sides are situated beautiful private residences, with wide spreading lawns and grand old trees, sometimes covered with ivy. Mt. Blanc and Lake Leman are to be seen on one side, the Juras on the other and the city lies at our feet. Nothing could be finer than the situation. The building was completed last July. It is fully as large as the Queen's Hospital, and can be seen from almost every point in the country round about.

Mr. Thudichum, a pleasant German gentleman, has been teaching for many years in Geneva, but lately conceived the idea of starting a school on a grand scale which should be the finest in Switzerland and perhaps in Central Europe. No expense has been spared. The reception rooms, large and spacious, are elegantly fitted up, and overlook the city. There are gymnastic and billiard rooms. There are masters in every language which is desired, and the whole school is on the most advanced plan.—He especially wanted an American teacher, and invited me to accept the position, and to come immediately. Hence here I am to remain for the present in this magnificent institution to teach English and receive instruction in French, German and Italian. If I had desired, I could have had a class in Latin and Greek, but I preferred to be quite independent of regular classes, as I wanted the time for my own reading and study. It is the finest place in Geneva for me, as I am free at any moment to leave, and here I am to remain for the present. Is not this doing pretty well for the first day in Geneva?

DECEMBER, 20TH, 1876.

I have now been some days at the Institute. Mr. Thudichum is a most delightful gentleman. French is the prevailing language of the Institution, but nearly every language under the sun is spoken. There are five Athenian young gentlemen. One of them has interested me much. He reads to me from the Iliad. It is charming for me to hear his modern Greek and all about Athens and his home-life there. There are also Egyptians, English, Germans, French, and Americans—one of whom was a former pupil of Mr. Pratt, at "Golden Gate," by the name of Hull. He wishes to be kindly remembered to him.

The longer I stay at the Institute the more I like it. It is always bright and cheerful. There is every comfort and opportunity for improvement. It is like a large, pleasant home. After the long journey hither, the feeling of permanence is most agreeable. It is quite superfluous for me to say, in such an atmosphere, I am happy and contented.

FIRST SABBATH IN GENEVA.

At 9 a. m. attended Sabbath School. The Americans meet in the Salle de la Reformation, or rather in a little room leading off from the main hall. Here they have seats fitted up, a small pulpit and a nice cabinet organ. The Rev. Dr. Bacon lately resigned active duties as Pastor, but the church goes on as ever. The children were gathered and classes soon formed. Among the pleasant people whom I met here were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stevens. He has been a prominent worker in the Methodist Church and editor of several of their leading papers at different times. They are warm-hearted Christian people. There were also present, the Misses Olmsteads, interesting young ladies from New York; Mrs. McKay, friend of Dr. Storrs, and Mrs. Doremus, and Miss Miller, a friend and fellow-worker with Mr. Moody; she has but recently returned from Palestine. Then there are many more of whom I can tell you at another time. Somehow it makes me think of Honolulu, every one is so cordial, and there is a way of adopting you right into the circle which makes you feel that you have always been with them—that is charming. The Sabbath School is most interesting. They put me in as superintendent, as there really was no one else. I wish you could have seen the three dear little boys whom I had to teach this first Sunday, and who nearly screamed with delight when I hinted to them that some week-day I would talk to them about Hawaiian Postage Stamps.—The sermon, by a Baptist Clergyman, was very good.

In the evening went down to No. 10 Rue Bonivard, where the Americans gather for a prayer-meeting, or some other appropriate exercise. This particular evening Mr. Bacon gave us a most interesting lecture on the "Escalade," a famous incident in the Genevese struggle for liberty, and the anniversary of which they celebrated last week. He has just sent to the Congregationalist an article on this subject.

On Monday evenings the Americans hold a little *sociable*. It is a pleasant and informal affair.

On Saturday evening we had a most enjoyable soiree at the school. There was a great deal of music. Our music master plays superbly. We had recitations and a little play by the boys, and all manner of amusements and diversions. One very pretty affair, called in Germany the Kinder (children's) Symphony. A number of them had whistles, trumpets, drums and instruments to imitate a bird, &c.,—they were so well trained in their parts that the music was really beautiful.

CHRISTMAS.

The moonlight falls in soft, silvery lustre on the snow-robed mountains to-night, and the stars look out brightly from their heavenly home very much as they looked, I suppose, on that Christmas Eve when the angels song was heard over the plains of Bethlehem. Nothing could be more peaceful than the sky which arches over Geneva and its homes and children.

To-day I attended an immense gathering in the Salle de la Reformation, of all the Sabbath Schools of Geneva. There must have been 1500 children present, and it was a magnificent sight. There were addresses and sweet singing. The Salle de la Reformation has been completed within a few years, and as its name indicates, is to commemorate the great event which is so interwoven with Genevese history.

Christmas morning dawned fair and radiant—one of those rare and wonderful mornings when the sun heralds his coming by royal colors thrown on the Alps. Mt. Blanc was clear as if cut from crystal. At 9 I attended service at the Church of the Oratorio, where my Genevese friends go. The preacher, in his black Geneva gown, with bands and under the high sounding board, was most suggestive of Calvin. The singing, free from an organ accompaniment, was wonderfully sweet and true.

Had a stroll by the Arve. How marvelously every turn I take in Switzerland brings up Miss Bremer's book of Swiss travels which I read with you last summer. At three, attended an organ concert at St. Pierre, the grand old cathedral, whose history goes back many hundreds of years; yes, even its foundations are heathen. It was once the temple of Apollo. Here Calvin preached—here Catholicism yielded to the Reformation. The Gothic arches are superb. You can imagine better than I can tell you how I enjoyed the Christmas music as it floated to me through such a storied atmosphere.

Dr. Bacon this morning gave us a most interesting and original Christmas sermon, and at our little gathering this evening, Dr. Stevens talked to us in a very delightful and suggestive manner on the "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas A'Kempis. What a wonderful history this little book has had! Hallam, Renan, Wesley, and many other believers and sceptics have written upon it; and it has been translated into scores of languages, and passed through hundreds of editions. Madame de Stael died with it in her hands. It is the very purest essence of saintly love and aspiration.

While waiting for our evening service, I attended a most interesting gathering of the members of the Free Swiss Church. The singing was most sweet, and the audience, earnest and devout. It has been a Sabbath full of rich comfort.

To-night, as we sang Moody and Sankey Hymns, it seemed as if the bond of brotherly union was very strong. There were Scotch, English and Americans. The little group was one you would have been happy to have met.

Our Sabbath School Christmas Tree was a brilliant success. The children sang so sweetly their carols. We had a fine Santa Claus, who brought me a beautiful view of the Castle Chillon, on Lake Leman, of which Byron sings.

Agreeable as was Christmas, New Year's has been far more brilliant. It is the great festival of the year, and through the kindness of my friends, I have had a rare opportunity of seeing something of the methods of its observance. * * * F. W. D.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—As the letter from our European correspondent has failed to reach us we have taken the liberty to fill the open space allotted to it with extracts from private letters. Dr. Bacon, referred to in the above, is a brother of the late Rev. G. B. Bacon, of Orange, N. J., who visited Honolulu a few months since.

Burned at Sea.

We have received a letter from the Hawaiian Missionary, Rev. J. H. Kekela, dated Hivaoa, Marquesas, announcing the burning of the British merchant ship Ada Iredale. This letter contains a postscript, by John Stewart, late master of the Ada Iredale, dated San Francisco, where he had gone. In this letter Capt. Stewart remarks—"I am now in a fair way of getting home again, but I shall never forget the kindness and hospitality shown us on landing at the Island of Hivaoa, as we were perfectly destitute and starving, having been on a half pint of water per day for ten days, and I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks for all his kindness (Rev. J. H. Kekela) to myself and crew, trusting he may have every prosperity on his island home."

This is the second instance wherein the Rev. Mr. Kekela, Hawaiian Missionary, has been enabled to manifest signal aid to seafaring persous in distress. So marked was the other instance, that the United States Government appropriated $500 in gold during the war, (when gold was worth $2.50 in currency) to be donated to the purchase of presents for the Rev. Mr. Kekela and others. A gold watch, we believe, fell to his lot, with President Lincoln's name inscribed upon it.

The following notice of the loss of the Ada Iredale we copy from the San Francisco Bulletin:

The schooner John Bright, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Tahiti, brings news of disaster to two vessels—the missing British ship Ada Iredale and the bark Beulah of Quebec. The latter went on the reef when coming out of the narbor of Tahiti, and the vessel and cargo is a total loss. The John Bright brought Captain Stewart, of the Ada Iredale, and three of his apprentices as passengers. Capt. Stewart and his crew were picked up by the schooner at Neauka Hioa, Marquesas Islands, and conveyed from there to Tahiti, at which point the crew were left. Capt. Stewart's ill-fated ship took fire on the 13th of October, and on the 15th, officers and men were compelled to abandon her to her fate. The story of the disaster is thus told by Capt. Stewart:

The ship sailed from Androssan, Scotland, June 20th, with a cargo of coal, and rounded Cape Horn with no more than the usual incidents of such a voyage, and all proceeded smoothly up the South Pacific, until 15° S, 108° W, was reached, Oct. 13th. A fire was discovered in the coal underneath the main hatch. Every means were taken to put the fire out—the hatches were taken off and the cargo taken out to a point where the heat became so great as to drive the crew away. After 36 hours struggling with the fire, the decks were blown up by the accumulated gas, and all hands were compelled to take to the boats. The crew consisted of the Captain, first and second mates, carpenter, cook, steward, 12 able seamen and 5 apprentices, 23 all told. The boats were lowered and what things necessary that could be hastily gathered were put in. In hauling the Captain's boat alongside after it had been filled, it capsized, and everything, including chronometers, compasses, etc., excepting a sextant was lost. The state of the burning wreck prevented a visit to it to get anything, and the little fleet started on its long voyage with the barest necessaries. For the first six days after leaving the wreck the Captain attempted to bear up for the Gallipagos Islands, 1200 miles away, but a strong westerly current prevented his making any headway in that direction, so he had to bear off to the Marquesas Islands, 2400 miles away. The long voyage was begun with good winds, and the three boats made good time. Between two and three weeks out heavy weather was encountered, and on November 3d one of the boats capsized and was lost; its crew, however, being saved, except Wm. Dunver, the ship's carpenter. The stores and supplies went down with the boat. As this boat carried most of the water the accident was a serious one, and from that time on the allowance doled out to the voyagers was of the shortest. On the 11th of Nov. Donnevick, one of the Marquesas Islands, was reached. It was none too soon, for the Captain and crew had been reduced to three wine glasses of water a day, and, as by the capsizing of the Captain's boat the day they left the ship, nearly all the bread was lost, they had but two biscuits daily apiece, their condition and the joy with which they welcomed the land can be much better imagined than related.

This voyage is probably one of the longest ever made in open boats in mid-ocean, and its success speaks well for the Captain and his crew. Capt. Stewart says he was not very sanguine of getting on shore, but he resolved not to miss any chances, and kept his boats together at all times; and to make sure that they would not separate at night, had lashed them together. Beyond the suffering from the short allowance there was no great discomfort experienced, and the health of the men was excellent. After staying at Donnevick two weeks, the officers and crew sailed for Tahiti on the John Bright, reaching there Dec. 12th. There the crew were paid off, and with the exception of the three apprentices named above, were left by the Captain. The second mate, cook, steward and 8 seamen were to have sailed in the whaler Coral, of New Bedford, after Capt. Stewart left. The latter intends to return to England immediately.

"A Good Name," Solomon says, is rather to be chosen than great riches. The Friend appears to have this in the opinion of a writer in Thrum's Almanac, who is writing upon "Reminiscences of the Honolulu Press." He remarks, "In not one of them is so much valuable information to be gathered as in the old Friend, which has proved a reliable friend indeed to many for a period of thirty years and more, and has never 'gone back on us yet, or changed its principles.'"

☞ Solomon says, "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips." Americans, during the first century of the Republic, have not been thought over-modest about boasting, but have "blown their own horn" to the great disgust of other nations. Hereafter they may keep silence, for during the Centennial strangers visited America and have taken the "horn" and are now blowing it most vigorously and sonorously. Read the Reports of the British Commissioners to the Centennial, but especially the Report of the Swiss Commissioner, on American Watches! Remarks a Swiss expert in the watch line upon a fifth rate American watch: "I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among 50,000 of our manufacture." See Report in the Christian Union, January 3d, 1877.

Spurgeon's Sword and Trowell.—We would acknowledge the numbers for October, November and December of this excellent monthly from Mrs. Taylor, or London. Some of our island readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that Mrs. T., originally came to the Sandwich Islands more than fifty years ago, and made Honolulu her home for a quarter of a century, and then returned to London, where she resides, at the advanced age of more than four score, and we have no doubt could now repeat humorous anecdotes relating to the Kamehamehas and the old chiefs more than sufficient to fill a small volume. She was the sister of Mrs. Charlton, wife of the first British Consul.

Failure of the New York Life Insurance Company.—When the authorities of New York and Nast have done with Tweed, we hope they will commence upon the President, Officers and Directors of the Security Life Insurance Co. Tweed merely stole from the funds of the city, but this company has been stealing from people in foreign lands, even among the Chinese and Hawaiians. We shall hope to hear that they are serving out their time in the "Tombs" and "Sing Sing." We are not sure but the mode of man-of-war punishment would be the best, i. e., putting *thief* on their backs and compelling them to walk up and down Broadway.

Facsimile of the First Edition of the Pilgrim's Progress.—There only remains one copy of the first edition of this great work of John Bunyan, published in 1678. It has been reprinted in similar type, spelling, grammar, marginal notes, and even paper. It is a very curious as well as suggestive reprint.

THE FRIEND.

MARCH 1, 1877.

Grand Eruption.

We have received the following from the Rev. Mr. Coan,--(the Bishop of Volcanoes on Hawaii:)

"We have had a magnificent eruption on Mauna Loa. It was first seen between nine and ten p. m. It burst out a little distance south of Mokuaweoweo, and seemed to flow towards Kahuku, in Kau. The stream of light appeared to spread from twenty to thirty miles over the mountain, and rose grandly to the height of twenty thousand feet towards the zenith, like the out-spreadings of a flaming eagle.

The light was so strong as to project the shadows of objects in our town. It seemed to surpass in grandeur any eruption within the past ten years. But it is cloudy on the mountain, and all is obscured. This is a little tantalizing, but it is in wiser hands than ours; so 'If the vision tarry, we wait for it.'"

Since the above was written, a party of sight-seers visited Hawaii, confirming this report, and more definitely describing the eruption, which appears to have taken place as related, on the summit of Mauna Loa, but to have also found a discharge of lava under water, near Kealakekua Bay, between one and two miles from the spot where Capt. Cook was killed. The earth is cracked or seamed for miles from the shore, and steam is issuing, while under water an eruption has occurred, and immense quantities of cinder or scoria is rising to the surface. The steamer passed near the spot and brought specimens.

Custom House Statistics.

We publish to-day the Annual Report of Colonel Allen, Collector General of Customs, for the year 1876. The exhibit is encouraging, showing, as it does, an increase in the exports of domestic produce of nearly $220,000 over the previous year. But from this sum must be deducted the value of the cargo of the bark American Lloyds, which consisted of produce which had been returned to Honolulu from San Francisco for reshipment, for the sake of avoiding duties. In the excess of exports over imports amounting to $429,271,35, some allowance must be made for the same reason.

The imports show an increase in value of $64,476,14 over 1875, a result which is attributable to the reciprocity treaty.

The decrease in the value of foreign exports is in consequence, chiefly, of the destruction of the whaling fleet, and the resulting failure of the usual supplies of oil and bone.

The decrease of the amount of liquor taken for consumption would seem to indicate a growth of temperance principles; but we presume it may more correctly be attributed, in part, to the loss of the whaling fleet, and very likely, to some extent, to an increase of illicit distillation in the country.

The excess in the number of passengers arriving, over those departing, cannot all be set down as an increase of population, as the crews of the lost whaleships came back to the country as passengers, and the greater part of them immediately left again as seamen. A portion of the remaining excess consists of the Chinese immigrants who were introduced during the year.

We shall give the next issue our Annual Resume of Agriculture and Commerce for the year 1876.

The decrease in customs receipts amounts to but $14,410.81 which is much less than was anticipated. We still believe that after a year or two the increase of business in the country will more than make up all deficiencies in revenue, resulting from the action of the treaty.—*Hawaiian Gazette Febuary 28th.*

☞ Thanks to Mrs. W. F. Allen and Mrs. John Wilder for a goodly supply of reading matter for seamen.

Debt on the Bethel Reduced.—In our last we reported a debt of $271.21—it is now reduced to $233.52.

☞ The borrower of a volume of Dean Alford's "New Testament for English Readers" will please return it to the editor.

"Australia Felix."—We notice a very readable article under this heading in the London Leisure Hour, for January, from the facile pen of Miss Bird, author of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

"God never performs a miracle to convince Atheism, because His ordinary works convince it."

"The number of men who labor under the delusion that they have solved the problem of the universe, is very large. Curiously enough they are generally men of less than ordinary ability."

Parepa Hall is the name of a spacious and handsome building, on 86th street and Third avenue. It seats 800 people, and every Sabbath afternoon it is filled with a congregation that comes to enjoy a service of song and a sermon, given under the direction of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association. Last Sabbath day we worshipped with them, and were exceedingly gratified by the large attendance, the profound attention and deep interest of the people in the exercises.

Donations for the "Home."—We would thankfully acknowledge a donation of $20 from Capt. Long, of H. B. M. S. Fantome. We would add that British seamen, when ashore on duty, appreciate this institution.

The Rev. Mr. Hyde.—Intelligence has been received from the Mission House in Boston that this gentleman has been appointed to take charge of the Pacific Missionary Institute—a training school for raising up native missionaries and pastors. Dr. Hyde has been a settled pastor in Haverhill, Mass., and will come with the very highest testimonials for scholarship and ability. We can assure him that a most cordial welcome will be extended on his arrival.

Information Wanted.

Respecting Captain GEO HAMILTON, of yacht Peerless, which visited Honolulu about two years ago, and has since became famous as having been seized by an English man-of-war at the Samoa Islands. Information sent to the Editor of the Friend, or to J & D Mitchell, Pathhead, Fifeshire, Scotland, will be thankfully received.

Special Notice. Information Wanted

Respecting William Littlefield, who left England about fifty years ago, on board the whaling ship *Fame*, for a cruise in the Pacific, and reported as wrecked at the Marquesas Islands. The ship is reported to have been taken to Valparaiso, and there condemned. There was a report that said William Littlefield left the Marquesas Islands and came to Honolulu with two of his shipmates. He had two brothers, James and Cornelius. The latter went to America, and is now living with his son, William Littlefield, 168 East 82d street, New York City. If any information can be furnished it will be most gratefully received. Letters may be addressed to William Littlefield 168 East 82d street, New York, or to the Editor of The Friend, or *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, has established a DEPOSITORY AT 757 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, with Rev Frederick E Shearer as District Secretary for the Pacific Coast. This Depository is the Head-quarters of the Coast for ALL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, and has the special agency for the CALIFORNIA BIBLE SOCIETY. THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY, PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, HENRY HOYT, ROBT CARTER & BRO., RANDOLPH & CO., and other leading publishers. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES will be selected with great care, and sold at New York prices and discounts. BOOKS WILL BE SENT BY MAIL TO MINISTERS at the discount allowed by New York Houses, and postage added,—the price and postage payable in United States Currency. Thus Sunday Schools and Ministers will be supplied at New York rates, and receive any book to be found in San Francisco in the shortest possible time.

A. L. SMITH,

IMPORTER & DEALER IN JEWELRY,

King's Combination Spectacles,
Glass and Plated Ware,
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Vases, Brackets, etc. etc.

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J. M. DAVIDSON,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Whitney's Book-store, formerly occupied by Judge Austin. Honolulu, H. I. de-1876

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Honolulu, Dec. 1st, 1876. d2 1m

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, 14 days fm Auckland.
6—Nor bk Matilda, Monsen, 72 days from Melbourne.
7—H B M's S Fantome, Com Long, from Hawaii.
11—R M S Zealandia, Thomson, 7 days and 4 hours fm San Francisco.
13—Nor bk Skjold, Bugge, 90 days from Adelaide, Aus.
15—Am schr Mabel Scott, Higgins, 19 days from Fanning's Island, via Hilo, Hawaii.
15—Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, Grey, 28 days from San Francisco.
22—Haw schr Giovanni Apiani, Hempstead, 33 days fm Baker's Island.
22—Am bktne Emma Augusta, Young, 70 days from Newcastle, NSW.
22—Haw bk Iolani, Garrels, 151 days from Newcastle-on-Tyne.
23—French ship St Jean, Delmolino, 25 days from San Francisco, en route for the Guano Islands.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1—Am schr Bonanza, Dexter, for San Francisco.
2—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for San Francisco
6—Brit sh Dovenby, Linton, for Portland, O.
8—Nor bk Matilda, Monsen, for Enderbury Island.
11—Haw brig Elise, D W Permier, for San Francisco.
11—R M S Zealandia, Thomson, for Sydney.
13—Am schr Fannie Hare, G A Hare, for San Francisco
21—Haw sh Surprise, Hodgkins, for San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

Report of P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, Commander.—Left Sydney Dec 15th, 1876, at 8.15 a m, arrvied at Kandavu, Fiji, on the 22d, at 7.55 a m; transferred mails, passengers, etc, into the ss Zealandia. On the 26th, 6 30 a m, s. Australia arrived from San Francisco, and was placed in quarantine by the Health Officer, Commanders not deeming it advisable to transfer passengers, etc, for New Zealand; both ships left for Auckland at 1 40 p m, same day, and arrived at Auckland on the 30th, 8 a m; left Auckland for Sydney on the 31st, 12 p m, and arrived Jan 5th, 1877, 2 a m; Left Sydney again on the 12th, 3.30 p m, (Australia still in quarantine at that port) aad arrived at Auckland on the 17th, 8 a m; left same day at 5 p m and arrived at Kandavu on the 22d, 7.50 a m; left same day at 8.50 a m and arrived at Honolulu Feb 2d. Exchanged signals with the ss City of New York on the 23d, at 7 a m. J O Lyman, Purser.

Report of R M S Zealandia, F B Thomson (Chief Officer) in Command.—Left San Francisco Feb 3rd, 10.30 a m; 11.30 p m discharged pilot at Golden Gate; experienced light northwesterly winds until the 5th, afterwards light northeasterly and variable winds to Honolulu; noon of the 10th, distant from port 165 miles, engines slowed so as to arrive at daylight next morning; stopped outside 4 a m of the 11th, and boarded by the pilot at 5 30; time from San Francisco 7 days and 4½ hours.

Captain J S Ferries, Commander of the ship, who had been indisposed for some time previous to the departure from San Francisco died of heart disease, at 8.10 p m, on the evening of Thursday the 8th inst. This unexpected loss is very keenly felt by all on board, as Captain Ferries was very much liked and respected by all his officers and crew. His remains were brought to Honolulu for interment.

R McDonald, *Purser.*

Report of Am schr Mabel Scott, S Higgins, Master—Sailed from Tahiti Jan 4th for Flint's Island and arrived on the 7th, after loading firewood sailed on the 11th for Vostock, arriving there on the 12th and left the same day for Fanning's Island, arriving there on the 21st; the schr Kinau, Capt Hatfield, was lying at anchor in the lagoon; on the 25th the C M Ward called off the Island, and left again on the same day for Jarvis Island. Left Fanning's on the 27th for Hilo, Hawaii, and arrived off that port Feb 4th, and went in on the 9th, found the barkentine Victor discharging lumber, from the Sound; sailed from Hilo on the 13th and arrived in port on the 15th; having had fine weather the entire passage.

Report of American bk M B Roberts, Grey, Master.—Left San Francisco on the 18th Jan; first 17 days out had strong SSW and southerly gales until lat 29° 10' N long 126° 25' W, from thence to port had light NE and easterly winds. Made Molokai Feb 14, and from thence to port had light SW winds. Anchored off the harbor on the 15th.

Report of Haw bk Iolani, Garrels, Master.—On the 2d October, 1876, passed Land's End; on the 14th the Island Madeira, during which time had variable winds with sometimes heavy gales from NW and SW, with a high breaking sea, ship laboring heavy and taking much water on deck. In one of the NW gales the cargo shifted to port side, which gave the ship a heavy list. On the 15th passed British brig PHQL, from Formby to River Benin, 27 days out. On the 22d passed St Antonio, Cape Verd Islands; from here had light southerly winds to the line, which we crossed Nov 6th, in long 31° 18' W, 43 days out. Had the SE trade winds very light and unsteady, which we lost in about 23° S, on the 17th; from the 18th to Dec 6th, in lat 28° to 40° S, had very heavy gales from W and SW with a very rough sea, in which the ship pitched very much and took heavy seas on deck. Variable light winds to the 14th, when we crossed the parallel of 50° S, in about 65° W, 81 days out. Steering for Straits of Le Maire, got on the 16th a heavy gale from NW, thick and rainy, which obliged us to keep away round Staaten Land, wind shifting to the SW, it lasted till the 20th, during which time lost part of our starboard bulwarks; from there had light variable winds and fine weather; on the 22d sighted Island of Diego Ramirez, N by W ½ W, about 14 miles off; on the 28th crossed the parallel of 50° S in the Pacific, in about 81° W, 65 days out. From this lat to lat 28° S had mostly good wind and weather; Jan 9th to the 15th had the wind from N and NW with heavy squalls, thunder and lightning, after which had very light SE trades; crossed the line on the 3d Feb, in about 125° W, 132 days out. Had very light winds from NE and SE up to the 10th, when we got a fresh NE trades till the 15th, after this light and uusteady, sometimes nearly calm; 19th got a fresh S wind for sbout 12 hours; on the 20th sighted Hawaii, where we got the SW wind with very heavy squalls, afterwards the wind shifted to NW and N; on the 21st sighted Maui and Molokai, and arrived in Honolulu on the 22d, 151 days out; got aground on the bar for about half an hour while coming in.

Report of Am bktne Emma Augusta, Young, Master.—Left Newcastle Dec 14th, 1876; on the 25th, lat 38°, long 180° signallized with the whaling bark Gazelle of San Francisco, on a cruise; Jan 22d, touched at Tahiti, off and on for 7 hours; had no SE trades, only northerly wind to the equator, then had very poor NE trades to port.

Report of Haw schr Giovanni Apiani, Hempstead, Master.—Sailed from Honolulu Dec 19th, 1876, and arrived at Baker's Island Jan 1st, 1877; left same day for Phœbe Island and arrived at that position next day; cruised in that vicinity for fifteen days, but saw nothing of Phœbe Island; on the 17th took a strong gale from WSW; at 9 a m spoke schr Joseph Woolley, Briggs, cruising for Phœbe Island; at 6 p m bore up for Baker's Island, and arrived there next day, too rough to land; next day landed supplies and left at 10 a m for Honolulu Feb 8th; passed Palmyra and Washington Islands on the 10th; made Lanai on the 21st, at 11 p m, and arrived at Honolulu on the 22d, 23 days passage.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco—Per Bonanza, Jan 31st—Mrs S L Dexter and 2 children, Mr Pomeroy and wife, T G Hughes, R Wench, Capt King, Sueykeau.

From Sydney—Per City of Sydney, Feb 2d—Mrs Clevoin, Miss H Spalding.

For San Francisco—Per City of Sydney, Feb 2d—Hon E H Allen, Gen'ls Grear, Ingalls and Meyers, A N Tripp, Sister E Bortha, R S Moffitt, H Thormen, L H Davis and wife, A S Patterson, Lieut Bonbnoff, Thos Joliy, Geo S Snell, C H Alexander, Rev Mr Taylor, Mrs Logan, H Riemenschneider, S Magnin, G Martiney, Tuck Chow, Mrs Apuck.

For Portland—Per Dovenby, Feb 6th—W Moffett and son, E Burke.

From San Francisco—Per Zealandia, Feb 11th—Mr G N Bartlett, Mr and Mrs Stanley and 2 sons, Messrs D R Fraser, L R Martin, Chas Ellis, F R Mills, H Hansman, Rev H H Parker, T R Walker, Mr and Mrs Daniels, Messrs M O Falkner, S R Fairchild, Mr and Mrs Lord, Dr and Mrs Burke, F Schevenk, Hon S G Wilder, Messrs E A Peirce, M Greenwell, E C Macfarlane, Z S Spalding, I Kochler, Chas Stein, Mrs Mollison, Chas Sheridan, Wm Thomas, Chung Chong, J S Woodburry, W Fletcher, J Gates jr, F Reink and wife, T Walkinerster, A F Coot, A Frost, Jos Robb, M Joseph, Thos Fay, J H Walker, M J Carpenter, W G Poole, I Messiter, N Messiter, I Roth, J H Ashworth.

For Sydney—Per Zealandia, Feb 11th—M Wood, Jules Burling, Mr Wainwright, D Delean, Mr Sleigh, Wm Knight and family.

From Flint's Island—Per Mabel Scott, Feb 15th—J T Arundel, F Houlder and wife, 3 native laborers.

From San Francisco—Per M B Roberts, Feb 15—Mr and Mrs Horner and child, Mr Joelsen, Mr McDonald, Jas Graham, Chas B Reynolds, Robt Bursling, Mr Coning.

From Guano Islands—Per Giovanni Apiani, Feb 22d—Capt Cook, G Keating, Mr Kennedy, and 3 natives.

MARRIED.

Lyman—Dana—"The marriage in Boston, on the Wednesday preceding New Year's, of F O Lyman, Esq, (formerly of Hilo) of Chicago, and Miss Charlotte Dana, a daughter of R H Dana, Jr, was witnessed by a large and brilliant company, including the venerable grand-father of the bride, and Mr Longfellow and Mr Bigelow. Mr Lyman is in the practice of law in Chicago, and is a younger brother of Dr H M Lyman, who is an occasional contributor to the Advance."—Chicago Advance.

DIED.

Hart—At Kohala, January 29th, of diptheria, Emily, youngest child of Charles and Rebecca Hart, aged three years and ten months.—"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Taylor.—At Folkstone, England, Jan 20th, Amelia, beloved wife of Hugh Taylor, Esq, of Park House, Montreal, Advocate, and dauchter of the late Jas Buchanan, Esq, British Consul at New York.

Bush.—At Kapalama, Feb 11th, George Lihauanu, infant son of His Excellency Jno E Bush, aged 1 month and 30 days.

Nichols.—At Hilo, Hawaii, Feb 7th, Dr A S Nichols, aged about 35 years.

Dickson—In Honolulu, at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, February 21st, 1877, Major J Bates Dickson, aged 44 years.

Christianity did not come from heaven to be the amusement of an idle hour, to be the food of mere imagination; to be as a very lovely song of one that has a pleasant voice, and playeth well upon an instrument. No: it is intended to be the guide, the guardian, the companion of all hours; it is intended to be the food of our immortal spirits; it is intended to be the serious occupation of our whole existence.—*Bishop Jebb.*

☞ Chu Ah Wah and Miss Fannie Waters were married recently. The bridegroom was formerly a cook, and is now the proprietor of a lucrative wash-house. The bride was born in Maine, and has been a governess in San Francisco. They alighted at the City Hall on November 16th and asked for a license. There was commotion in the Mayor's office; there were jeers on the sidewalk. Ah Wah paid the usual license fee, and set fire to a long cigar; and Fannie wrote her name, and remarked that it was her own free will; in fact, she married him because she loved him. He helped her into a hack and stared at a facetious youth who was shouting, "If that ain't the worst!" Then they drove to a mission church and were married.

"I could write down twenty cases." says a good man, "when I wished God had done otherwise than He did, and which I now see, had I had my own will would have led to extensive mischief. The life of a Christian is a life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on God, he must follow hard after Him, he must determine not to let Him go. And yet you must learn to let God alone. Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces; to sit where He pleases, to be what He would have us be, and this as long as He pleases."

The Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, since beginning their work in May, 1872, rendered the following relief to 14,000 persons: Free meals, 201,200; lodgings, 34,212; baths, 8,876; garments given, 1,533; persons provided with employment, 3,627. The aggregate attendance at the religions services during this period was 227,639.

A man may find much amusement in the Bible----variety of prudential instruction----abundance of sublimity and poetry: but, if he stops there, he stops short on its great end; for "the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." The grand secret in the study of the Scriptures is, to discover Jesus Christ therein, "the way, the truth and the life."

Late Cruise of the Morning Star.

Knowing the dangers and difficulties attending navigation in the remote groups of islands scattered over the Pacific, it is a matter for devout thanksgiving when the Morning Star returns safe and sound. The Mission Board and the friends of missions are fortunate in having in their employ a good seaman and an excellent navigator. Capt. Colcord has safely brought the vessel off from a second cruise, and she is now lying in our harbor and undergoing repairs for another trip. She left Honolulu July 5, 1876, and cruised among the islands of the Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Groups, delivering the supplies at the several stations As allusions have so frequently been made in our island newspapers to missionary operations in those groups, we shall confine our notice principally to the Mortlock Group.

E. Bailey, Esq., of Wailuku, sailed in the Morning Star as the Delegate. Since his return he has read before the members of the Hawaiian Board a full report, which was listened to with intense interest, although occupying, in its reading, nearly two hours; covering sixty pages of manuscript, closely written. It is now being published in the native (*Lahui Hawaii*) newspaper, and will no doubt prove interesting to the Hawaiian patrons and contributors to the funds of the Hawaiian Missionary Society. A copy will also be forwarded to the Mission House in Boston.

We learn that it is Mr. Bailey's intention to prepare a volume for publication in the English language, should he go East. He has secured many sketches of natural scenery and other matters relating to that almost unknown part of the world. His skill with a pencil is well known from some landscape paintings which he has executed, one of which was on exhibition at the Centennial—the view of Wailuku Valley—which was greatly admired. We sincerely hope he may be able to carry out his plans, for Micronesia is really the only part of the Pacific which has not been explored.

In order to fully understand and appreciate the great and useful work which has been accomplished by the labor of missionaries in that part of the world, it should be remembered, that only a quarter of a century has elapsed since the mission was originally established. In 1852 the *Caroline* sailed from Honolulu with the little church of ten members organized at the Bethel, and made up of six foreigners and four Hawaiians, or five families. All the foreigners are still living. That parent church of ten members has been increased to several hundred and separate churches have been organized in the Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline and Mortlock Groups.

The mission on the Mortlock Group has been established but two years, and already embraces a membership of 300. The Morning Star spent two weeks cruising among the islands of this group, where there are stationed native missionaries from Ascension. Remarks Mr. Bailey: We remained fifteen and a half days in the Mortlock Group. In the course of our stay we visited the stations of Uoniop, Lukunar, Satrau, Ta, Etal, Kutu and Mar, remaining and working a day at each place, and forming churches in places where one had not been formed before. All these places are supplied with teachers from Ascension or Ponape, though in some cases one teacher has charge of two stations. The whole population of this group is supposed to be about 3,500. Three years ago teachers were left among them, and at that time they were a perfectly heathen people. Now the whole population may be said to be Christianized. All our intercourse with the people was of a most pleasing nature.

If our limits would permit we should be glad to publish Mr. Bailey's Journal or Report in full. but it would occupy more than our entire sheet. Suffice it, the friends of missions have much to encourage them in this remote part of the Pacific. The demand is for an increased number of foreign and native laborers, and it is to be hoped that when the Morning Star makes another trip, new missionaries will be in readiness to go.

The New Guinea Mission.—A letter by Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, who has recently returned from this mission, was published in the S. M. Herald. We learn from it the great difficulty there is in the deadly climate, and that the Rev. W. G. Lawes and his family have suffered much. Several of the native teachers have also died. There are now fourteen teachers and their wives at work in villages along the coast from seventeen miles to the west to ten miles to the east of Port Moresby. Services are held in the native language at the several stations. Mr. Lawes has acquired the language used at Port Moresby, and has been translating a Bible history and some hymns into it for the use of the teachere. It is a serious question whether the China Straits would not prove a more healthy centre for the forces of the mission. Mr. Lawes may be able to go there to try the climate. There is great danger of losing his valuable services, owing to the state of his health. We have heard that the little steam vessel purchased for this mission by the liberality of Miss Baxter is already nearly useless. The Rev. W. Y. Turner, M. B. C. M, is an ordained medical missionary of the United Presbyterian Church, employed by the London Missionary Society. His young wife died lately at Cape York, and he has come to Sydney with his little baby. He is willing to give us temporary supply in preaching.—*Australian Witness*, Jan. 1877.

Adams' Illustrated Map of History.

On visiting Thrum & Oat's Book-store a few days since, our attention was arrested by an Historical Map, which we have been carefully examining. It embraces the outline of the world's history and in a form most instructive. It is a map on rollers as well as in book form, and when spread out is twenty-two feet long by two and one-half feet wide. It must prove a most remarkable assistant to any one who is teaching a class of pupils in history, either ancient or modern. Every school should have a copy, and by the aid of a little explanation a pupil will learn more of history in a few hours than could be conveyed by months of teaching in the old method. Such a map, in a family, with an occasional lecture from an intelligent parent, would be invaluable in the way of imparting useful knowledge. We would call the special attention of parents, teachers, and others to its excellencies. Copies are to be seen at the Book-store and at Dillingham's. We have not inquired the price.

The Scientific American remarks: "It is an educational novelty which, after examination, we can recommend to teachers and students as a valuable and useful aid to study. The plan adopted is a very ingenious one—is such that the student sees at a glance exactly the condition of the world at any given date. We need not point out the obvious utility of this remarkable production."

Shipwreck with loss of Life.

It is seldom that any disasters happen to our island vessels, and still more rare that lives are lost in the service; so that the sad affair of the 14th instant was one that created no little excitement in the community and sympathy for those who have suffered loss in property and friends. The schooner *Iolani* is nearly new, being on her second trip only to Maui when the accident occurred, and was owned by Mr. A. F. Cooke and Capt. A. R. Powers. She was on the passage from Maliko to this port, with little or no freight on board, when in attempting to jibe (as one account says while the main and fore booms were both fastened to the lee shrouds) the vessel was thrown over and the iron ballast shifting, she fairly capsized, keel out. Capt. Powers, being quite unable to swim, was drowned, as was also the cook, but the remainder of the crew got ashore on Lanai, which was about a mile and a half distant, in the schooner's boat. The news of the disaster reached Lahaina late on the 14th, and the next day Mr. Kia Nahaolelua, and subsequently Mr. W. M. Gibson and Sheriff Everett, proceeded to the wreck with a party of workers and saved the sails, spars, etc., and were endeavoring to right the vessel when on Saturday the steamer *Kilauea* came along and took the job out of their hands. With the superior facilities of the steamer and the skill and energy of her officers, this was soon accomplished, and the vessel being taken in tow was brought into port by the *Kilauea* about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The claims for salvage by parties from Maui being either withdrawn or compromised, the only claimant in the matter will be the steamer. As to the cause of the accident, nautical men generally agree that the vessel was insufficiently ballasted, and that the ballast she had on board was not properly secured in the hold. It is also said that the operation of jibing under the circumstances and in the way in which it was done, was imprudent and unskillful. However, if poor Powers was at fault he has paid for it with his life. He was an honest, industrious and deserving man, and leaves an afflicted widow and two young children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.—*P. C. A. Feb.* 24.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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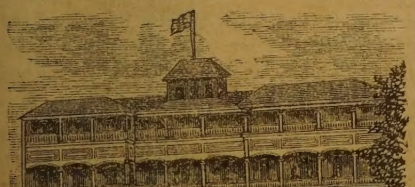

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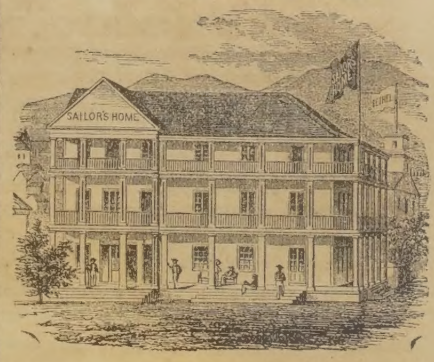

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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

A Practical Religion.

New York City, January 19, 1877.

In the January number of the Friend, I noticed a short article on "Machine Praying," and while I heartily endorse most of its sentiments, I fear there is in it a germ which might possibly lead some persons to erroneous conclusions. The writer says, in speaking of the Week of Prayer, "We are well aware that this period of prayer and worship is too often made the occasion of carefully planned efforts for religious excitement; that it is selected before-hand as a good opportunity for getting up what is called a revival of religion," &c.

Now I do not in any degree advocate "religious excitements." I believe such effervescence is, for the most part, the over-bubbling of the physical rather than the spiritual nature, but I am a most hearty indorser of "revivals of religion," because I know of men all around me who have been reclaimed from lives, not of vice and misery only, but from lives of crime against both God and man, and who first were impressed with the importance of this subject in revival meetings. It is an indisputable truth that the church should always be in a revived state, and it is the best argument which the world can use, to point to a cold body of Christians. "According to our faith" it is always "unto us," and if any church *desires* the spirit of God, it will have Him in their midst. The difficulty is, men will not make their religion *practical*. Religion is religion to some persons, just the same as "business is business" to some others. They are unable to separate in their own minds the worship of God from the proper observance of the Sabbath, day and family prayers.

Surely such is not the teaching which we derive from the Blessed Book. Is a man in business? Religion is business. How can the merchant expect success in his enterprises if he does not go to God as his Father and tell Him his plans and ask His blessing? Or of what practical value is that man's religion if he has done this, and straightway makes his plans as if he never expected his prayers to be answered? It seems to me that we have enough of such piety, and the reason why we have so much of it is undoubtedly because our revivals of religion are so few.

Had I the time and you the space, I could tell you many very touching stories in and around this vast city where God has gained dear followers to Himself in revival services. Two instances are this moment in my mind. One a sweet young girl, whose tears were running down her face as she told the writer her desire to be a follower of Christ. The other, a young man who had been leading one of the worst of lives, and who was in a similar way brought under the influence of the Gospel. Many months have past since these two—of course utter strangers to each other—first confessed to their Master before men, but to-day the former is striving to lead others to the same Savior she has found, and the latter is a noble Christian man working for his Lord among the vile and outcasts of society. That is what I call a *practical* religion.

Paul F. Sutphen,
Assistant Secretary Y. M. C. A., of the United States and British Provinces.

Religious Liberty.

What is it? In the days of the early Puritans it meant the right to read God's holy word without let or hindrance from priestly surveillance or control. It meant the privilege of worshiping God as the conscience enlightened by the word and the spirit of God dictated; instead of following blindly the prescribed forms of "Holy Mother Church." It meant to hold communion direct with God, by repentance and confession of sin to Him alone, instead of going through the priests' confessional. For the maintainance of this religious liberty, men have been willing to suffer the loss of all things else, even of life itself,—as "the glorious army of martyrs" testify, having bought this liberty at such a price, is it a wonder that it was held to, and transmitted to their posterity, as a most precious and sacred boon?

But in these latter days of ease and luxury the term religious liberty seems to have a somewhat different signification in many minds, and might, with propriety, be called license. Reformers have arisen who denounce the tenacity with which the Christian Church holds on to her doctrines of faith and practice, as bigotry and intolerance. This is especially true where these doctrines interfere with their natural inclinations.

The strict observance of the Sabbath for instance, as a Christian institution, has been too often assailed to escape the notice of every reader of our public journals; and many have been led astray by the specious arguments. It is contended that the strict observance of the Sabbath was binding only on the Jewish nation, and was never intended to interfere with our freedom and inclinations in these happy latter days of Christian enlightenment. It is unnecessary to refer to the evils that have resulted to individuals and to nations that have attempted to live and thrive by renouncing the Sabbath as a sacred day. Acts are abundant which show the absolute necessity of the day of rest for the preservation of our bodily health; and also that Christianity cannot survive in any land or in any soul, where the Sabbath is not regarded as a day set apart for a special religious observance and worship.

So while zealously maintaining the dearly bought religious liberty, transmitted to us by our forefathers, let us be careful that we are not led along to a looseness of faith and practice, more dangerous to the purity and safety of the church than were the dungeon, the rack, or the fagot.

Major J. Bates Dickson.—In the decease of Major Dickson, another of those gallant spirits has passed away, like Gen. Bartlett who recently died in Massachusetts, who gave their lives for their country, and who though not falling on the field of battle, at length succumb to disease contracted there. Major Dickson was the first to obey the call to arms in 1861 at Galena, Ill., though he modestly allowed another's name to take precedence of his and secure the honor. He rose rapidly from the ranks, as a natural consequence of his ability, and filled with marked success the important office of Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Cumberland. He served under Generals Burbridge, Rosekrans, Palmer, Grant and Sherman. It was during these long and arduous campaigns in the West that he contracted the diseases that eventually undermined his constitution, and caused his death in the prime of life. He was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, but was educated at Harvard University, his family being from Massachusetts. During his residence here of ten years past, Major Dickson has enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew him; he was extremely unobtrusive and modest, but always manly, true and trustworthy. He leaves a widow and one child.—*P. C. A. Feb.* 24.

Essay on the Spanish Discoverer, Balboa.—At the last meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Master Wm. Kinney read an interesting essay on the great Spanish Explorer and Discoverer, Balboa. Several points in his adventurous character were well touched upon.

The Work Among the Chinese.—It was reported at the late meeting of the Y. M. C. A., that Sit Moon's meetings were well attended, and that the new vestry was well adapted to these gatherings.

"An infidel is a man who lives under all the advantages of Christianity and then ridicules the mother who nursed him."

"Let your animosities die out. There is no more useless old lumber than a feud. The sooner you split it up and make fire-wood of it the better."